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Indian Penal Code and 2029 the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill

Sodhia, Shri K. C. Somana, Shri N. Sundaram, Dr. Lanks Tandon, Shri P.

Thimmalah, Shri Thomas, Sari A. M. Tiwari, Shti R. S. Upadhyaya, Shri S. D. Vaishnav, Shri H. G. Vallatharas, Shri Varma, Shri B. R. Vyas, Shri Radhelal Wodeyar, Shri

NOES

13 MARCH 1953

Agarwal, Prof. Alagesan, Shri Altekar, Shri Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari Asthana, Shri Azed, Maulana Balasubramaniam, Shri Banerjee, Shri Barupal, Shri Bhagat, Shri B. R. Bhargava, Pandit M. B. Bhatt, Shri C. S. Bhawanji, Shri Bheckha Bhai, Shri Borooah, Shri Bose, Shri P. C. Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri Buragohain, Shri Chanda, Shri Anil K. Chandak, Shri Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Chatterjee, Shri N. C. Chaturvedi, Shri Chinaria, Shril Chaudhri, Shri M. Shaffee Das, Shri B. K. Das, Shri K. K. Das, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri N. T. Deshpande, Shri G. H. Deshpande, Shri V.G. Dhusiya, Shri Dube, Shri Mulchand Dwivedi, Shri D. P. Dwivedi, Shri M. L. Elayaperumai, Shri Gadgil, Shri Gandhi, Shri M. M.

Ghulam Qader, Shri

Girdhari Bhoi, Shri

Gounder, Shri K. P.

Guha, Shri A. C.

Gohain, Shr 1

Harl Mohan, Dr. Hazarika, Shri J. N.] Iyyani, Shri E. Jayaraman, Shri Jena, Shri K. C. Jena, Shri Niranjan Jethan, Shri Kakkan, Shri Katham, Shri Katju, Dr. Kasmi, Shri Khare, Dr. N. B. Kirolikar, Shri Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. Krishnappa, Shri 🛎. V. Kureel, Shri B. N. Kureel, Shri P. L. Majhi, Shri Chaitan Majhi, Shri R. C. Malaviya, Shri K. D. Malliah, Shri U. S. Masuodi, Maulana Mehta, Shri B. G. Minimata, Shrimati Mishra, Shri L. N. Mishra, Shri Lokenath Mishra, Shri M. P. Misra, Pandit Lingaraj Misra, Shri B. N. Misra, Shri S. P. Mukne, Shri Musafir, Giani G. S. Muthukrishnan, Shri Namdhari, Shri Naskar, Shri P. S. Nehru, Shrimati Uma Pandey, Dr. Natabar Paragi Lal, Ch. Pataskar, Shri Pawar, Shri V. P. Prasad, Shri H. S. Rachiah, Shri N. Raghubir Sahai, Shri

Ralman, Shii M. Il. Raj Bahadur, Shri Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. Ramanand Shastri, Swami Remaseshalah, Shri Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. Ranbir Singh, Ch. Rao, Shri B. Shiva] Rao, Shri Seshagiri Reddi, Shri Ramachandra Boy, Shri B. N. Sahu, Shri Bhagabat Sahu, Shri Rameshwar Sanganna, Shri Satish Chandra, Shri Sen, Shrimati Sushama. Sewal, Shri A. R. Shah, Shri R. B. Shakuntala, Shrimati Sharma, Shri Nand Lat Sharma, Shri B. C. Shobha Ram, Shri Singh, Shri H. R. Singh, Shri T. N. Sinha, Shri A. P. Sinha, Shri G. P. Sinha, Shri Jhulan Sinha, Shri K. P. Sinha, Shri N. P. Sinha, Shri Satya Narayı n Sinhasan Singh, Shri Suresh Chandra, Dr. Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu Swamy, Shri N. R. M. Syed Ahmed, Shri Syed Mahmud, Dr. Telkikar, Shri Tiwari, Shri R. S. Tudu, Shri B. L. Vaishya, Shri M. B. Varma, Shri B. B.

The motion was negatived.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I want to put one question: how many have remained neutral?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not counted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Wilson, Shri J. N.

Zaidi, Col.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): In list of Business circulated there In the RTE But, ninteen Bills to be introduced. unfortunately, as the rules stand at present they cannot be introduced. Therefore, something must be done to give the private Members an oppor-tunity to introduce their Bills. I

would, therefore, request you to consider that as in the House of Commons at least one day every week may be allotted for Private Members' business and in regard to Private Members' Bills and in regard to Private Members' Bills a Standing Committee may be appointed to scrutinise them, in the first instance. The time-limit for discussion may be fixed for each party so that all hon. Members may get an opportunity to represent their case, to introduce Bills and canvass opinion. Otherwise it is a very difficult thing. Therefore, I would request you to consider and refer this matter to the Rules and refer this matter to the Rules Committee and see that some ad-vantage is given to us in that respect.

Business of the House

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला-जवलपुर दक्षिण): एक बात में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हुं। वह कई बार उठ भी चुकी है कि गैर सरकारी दिन जो विधेयक केवल प्रस्तुत करने के लिये हैं वे पहले प्रस्तुत कर दिये जांय। इस पर में आप को यह भी स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हं कि श्री माबलंकर जी ने शायद एक बार आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा। तो यह तो में समझता हूं कि बिल्कुल उचित बात होगी कि जहां तक विधेयकों के प्रस्तुत करने का सवाल है नियमों में इस तरह परिवर्तन किया जाय कि वह पहले रखे जायं। जहां तक समय का मामला है कि इन विधेयकों के लिये कुछ न कछ समय निश्चित हो मैं समझता हं कि यह उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि विधेयकों के लिए हमने कभी समय निश्चित नहीं किया है। विधेयक पर हर एक को बोलने का अधिकार है, जितना चाहे बोले । बहस समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव बराबर लाया जा सकता है, लेकिन जहां तक विषेयकों को प्रस्तुत करने का मामला है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का परिवर्तन नियमों में होना चाहिये कि जिस दिन ग़ैर सरकारी विषेयक हों, उन को पहले प्रस्तुत किया जाय और बाद में उन पर विचार हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is no doubt true that in the Order Paper there

are 18 Bills which have already and standbeen introduced are There ing for consideration. Bills wince ced. For two which many as nineteen Bills which have still to be introduced. For two or three sittings the one Bill which has just now been disposed of has blocked the other Bills. So far as even motions for Bills to be introduced are motions for Bills to be introduced are concerned, they cannot be made until all the Bills for which notice of consideration has been given are disposed of. Therefore, there is no possibility really of any of the other Bills to be introduced at all.

This is really a hardship. As our rules stand at present, to avoid any priority being given, all motions for consideration of Bills are put together and put to ballot: those Bills that have to be introduced are put to ballot separately. If there are 18 Bills for consideration, an hon. Member in whose name a Bill stands, will have a chance of one in eighteen for his Bill being taken into consideration. If, on the other hand, the other Bills which have to be introduced are also put in the same list, his prospects of getting a chance will be reduced from one in eighteen to one in thirty-seven. That is the difficulty envisaged, for which the present rules provide. vide.

However, this is a genuine difficulty. In exceptional cases the House has always given priority of consideration for a Bill. If a particular Bill standing in the name of an hon. Member is considered to be of exceptional importance in the public interest and if all the hon. Members in whose names motions for consideration stand are agreed the House can agree to its prior reed the House can agree to its prior reed the House can agree to its prior consideration and on two or three occasions during a whole period of thirty years such a permission has been given. This is a real difficulty. I shall find out whether this matter cannot be referred to the Rules Committee with a view to mitigating the difficulty by hedging the time or limiting the time for some of the Bills. Even if permission is granted to their introduction they should rank along introduction they should rank along with others for priority—they should stand in the queue in the order of introduction. To that extent they will not compete with the others; at the same time their difficulty will be obviated.

I believe this is not a matter which can be disposed of off-hand. I welcome the suggestion that has been made that this may be referred to the Rules Committee. I shall consider its reference to the Rules Committee and they may make a report to the

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House as early as possible after taking into consideration all the difficulties that have been expressed.

Shri Nambiar: You may also refer the question of increase of time allotted to private Members.......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a matter which has to be considered not by the Rules Committee, but by the Government. If the Bills are so important that is a matter which the Chair will consider in consultation with the Leader of the House.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): Can we not consider that the Private Bills should not be allowed altogether?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House wil now take up the Muslim Wakfs Bill standing in the name of Shri Syed Mohammed Ahmad Kazmi.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the Chair]

MUSLIM WAKFS BILL

Shri Kazmi (Sultanpur Distt.—North cum Faizabad Distt.—South-West): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the supervision of Mutawallis' management of them in India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Dr. Syed Mahmud, Shri M. Hifzur Rahman, Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin, Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, Shri Hira Vallabh Tripathi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed Masuodi, Col. B. H. Zaidi, Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Chaudhri Hyder Husein, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Syed Ahmed, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri C. C. Biswas, Shri S. V. L. Narasimham, Shri Atma Singh Namdhari, Shri Piare Lall Kureel Talib, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of the second week of the next session."

Mr. Chairman: I do not find in the copy of his motion before me any mention of the second week of the next session.

Shri Kazmi: Instead of 8th May I am moving "the last day of the second week of the next session".

Mr. Chairman: Very well.

Shri Kazmi: This Bill was with the permission of the House circulated for eliciting opinion. At the time I moved for eliciting opinion I had given a short summary of the Bill. I may just say that this Bill as a matter of fact is the result of a study of all the Wakf Acts which are in force in various States. But there is a large number of States which have got no Wakf Act at all. And it was for the purpose of co-ordinating the various States in the matter of supervision of Mutawallis in the administration of Wakfs that it was considered proper to have a Central Bill which can be applied to any of the States in which there is no Wakf Act at the present time. As a matter of fact for that very reason Delhi, U. P. and Bihar were exempted from the operation of the provisions of this measure in so far as they had Wakf Boards already constituted in those places.

Now, a very large number of opinions has been received. Some of them have already been circulated to hon. Members of this House. And hon. Members will find that the majority of them, with the exception of those that oppose it on sentimental ground, are in favour of the Bill and in favour of the Bill.

The only comments adverse to the Bill are in connection with the constitution of the Central Board, that it may prove to be an expensive one. But as a matter of fact, if you, Sir, will look to the scheme of the Bill, probably the Central Board will be the least expensive and will do probably very useful work.

In addition to the opinions that have already been circulated to the hon. Members there is a very large amount of opinion that has been received by the Government, which has not been published but which has been placed in the Library of the House. And from that it appears that a very overwhelming majority of people is in favour of the constitution of Boards of Management to look to and supervise the activities of Mutawallis in various States of India. For this reason I do not think it is necessary for me at this stage to deal with the various points that have been raised, because it is for the Select Committee to consider them.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the supervision of Mutawallis' management of them in India, be referred to a Select Committee con-